

Knight's Landing News.

VOL. IV.

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NO. 16.

THE Knight's Landing News.

S. W. RAVELEY,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Speech of Senator Breckinridge

In the United States Senate, July 16, a resolution approving the acts of the President being under consideration:

Mr. Breckinridge (opposition) of Kentucky proceeded to speak at length in opposition to the resolution. He said under ordinary circumstances he might content himself simply with a vote; but now he thought it required to give expression to his views. It was proposed by resolution to declare the acts of the President approved. The resolution, in its face, seems to admit that the acts of the President were not performed in accordance with the Constitution and the laws. If that were the case, then he would be glad to have some reason assigned, showing the power of Congress to indemnify the President for a breach of the Constitution. He denied that one branch of the Government can indemnify public officers in another branch for violation of the Constitution and the laws. The powers conferred on the Government by the people of the States are the measure of its authority. These powers are confided in different departments and their boundaries are determined. The President has rights and powers conferred, and the Legislative Department its powers, and the Judicial Department its powers, and he denied that either can encroach on the other, or indemnify the other for usurpations of the power confided by the Constitution. Congress has no more right to make constitutional the unconstitutional acts of the President than the President to make valid the acts of the Supreme Court, encroaching on the executive power, or the Supreme Court to make valid the acts of the executive encroaching on the judicial power. The resolution substantially declares that Congress may add to the Constitution or take from it in a manner not provided by that instrument; that a bare majority can by resolution make that constitutional which is unconstitutional by the same authority; so in whatever view the power granted by this resolution is utterly subversive of the Constitution. It might be well to ask if the President had assumed power not conferred. He should confine himself to the acts enumerated in the resolution--acts which he declared to be usurpation on the part of the executive; and, so far from approving the acts, he thought this high officer should be rebuked by both houses of Congress. The President has just established blockades. Where is the clause in the Constitution which authorizes it? The last Congress refused to confer authority, and by what authority did the President do it when they refused? The Constitution declares that Congress alone have power to declare war; yet the President has made war. In the last session, the Senator from Illinois (Douglas) delivered a speech, on the 15th of March, which he would read. He then read an extract of Mr. Douglas' speech, declaring that the President had no right to make a blockade at New Orleans or Charleston, more than at Chicago. He also read from a speech of Daniel Webster, delivered in 1832, declaring that Gen. Jackson had no right to blockade Charleston. He said he approved these sentiments uttered by these eminent statesmen, who were formerly regarded as sound, and thought the time would again come when it would not be thought treason to maintain them. The resolution proceeded to approve the act of the President enlisting men for three and five years. By what authority of the Constitution and laws has he done this? The power is not in the Constitution nor granted by law. Therefore, it must be illegal and unconstitutional. Again, the President, by his own will, has added immensely to the army; whereas, the Constitution says Congress alone have the power to raise armies. He has also added to the navy against the warrant of the Constitution. These acts are not defended on constitutional or legal grounds, and he pronounced

them usurpations. This resolution goes on to recite that the President has suspended the writ of habeas corpus, and proposes to ratify and make that valid. We have a great deal of talk about rights--the rights of States, the rights of individuals, and some of them have been said to be shadowy and imaginary, but the right of every citizen to be arrested only by warrant of law, and his right to have his body brought before a judicial authority, in order that the grounds of that arrest may be determined on, is a real right. There can be no dispute about that. It is the right of rights to all--high, low, rich or poor. It is especially the right of that class which his Excellency the President calls plain people. It is a right, the respect for which is a measure of progress and civilization. It is a right that has been struggled for, fought for, guarded by laws, and backed up in Constitutions. To have maintained it by arms, to have suffered for it, then to have it established on foundation so immutable that the authority of the sovereign could not shake it, is the chief glory of the British people, from whom we derive it. In England the legislative power alone can suspend it. The monarch of England cannot suspend that right. But the transatlantic freemen seem to be eager to approve and ratify acts which a European monarch dare not perform. It needs no legal argument to show that the President cannot suspend the writ of habeas corpus. I content myself with referring to the fact, that it is classed among the legislative powers by the Constitution. And that article conferring powers on the President, touches not the question. I may add that upon no consideration has it ever been asserted in Congress, so far as I recollect, that this power exists on the part of the Executive. On one occasion Mr. Jefferson thought the time had arrived when the writ might be suspended, but he did not undertake to do it himself, and did not even recommend it. He submitted it to Congress, and in the long debates which followed there was not the least intimation that the power belonged to the Executive. I then point to the Constitution, and ask Senators from what clause they deduce the right, by any fair construction of the instrument itself--what part confers the power on the President? Surely not that clause which enjoins him to take care of the Constitution and laws, and faithfully to execute them. The most eminent commentators of the Constitution declare it to be a legislative right. The opinion of the present Chief Justice, which has never been answered, makes all further argument idle and superfluous, and one of the worst signs of the times is the manner in which that opinion has been received. A subordinate military officer in Baltimore arrests a private citizen and confines him in a fortress. His friends get a writ of habeas corpus, but it cannot be executed. The Chief Justice then gives an opinion, which is commended not only by the profession of which he is so great an ornament, but by all thoughtful men in the country. The newspapers of the country, and the men excited by violent passions, have denounced the Chief Justice, but have not answered his opinion. There it stands, one of those productions which will add to his renown. The abuse of the press, and the refusal to respect just authority, and the attempt to make that high judicial officer odious, will yet recoil on these men. I honor him for the courage with which he did his duty, as well as for the calm and temperate manner in which he performed it. I am glad he yet remains among us, a man so remarkable for his honored length of years and his eminent public services, and for the rectitude of his private life, that he may be justly ranked among the most illustrious Americans of our day. You propose to make this act of the President valid without making a defense of it, either on legal or constitutional grounds. What would be the effect? In thus approving what the President has done in the past, you invite him to do the like in the future, and the law of the country will lie prostrate at the feet of the Executive, and in his discretion he may substitute the military power for judicial authority. Again, Mr. President, although there are few of us here who take the view of the Constitution by this light, which I am advocating to-day, I trust we will not, under the circumstances, fail to protest in temperate but manly language against what we consider a usurpation of the President. Let me call the attention of the Senate briefly to other acts against which I protest in the name of the Constitution and the people I represent. You have, practically, martial law all over this land. The houses of private citizens are searched without warrant of law. The right of the citizen to bear arms is rendered nugatory by their being taken away from them without judicial process, and upon mere suspicion. Individuals are seized without legal warrant, and imprisoned. The other day, since Congress met, a military officer in

Baltimore appointed a Marshal of that city. Will any man defend the act? Does it not override all other law? Is it not substituting the rule of a military commander for the laws of the land? What more authority had this officer to appoint a marshal for the city of Baltimore than he had to appoint a pastor for one of their congregations, or a president for one of their banks? The Constitution guards the people against any seizure without a warrant of judicial authority. Has not the President of the United States, by one broad, sweeping act, laid his hand upon the private correspondence of the whole community? Who demands it, as conformable to the Constitution? I am told, sir--and if I had the power I would offer a resolution to inquire into it, in the name of the public liberties--I am told that at this moment, in the jail of this city, there are individuals who have been taken by military authorities from Maryland and other States, and now lie here and cannot get out, and in some instances they have actually been forgotten. I was told of one instance where a man was put in jail here and forgotten. His friends made application at one of the Departments, and they looked into the case and found nothing against him, and he was discharged. But, in the rush of the events, the very existence of this man, and the cause of his imprisonment, was forgotten. We may have this joint resolution to approve these acts and make them valid, but we cannot make them valid in fact. I know that Congress, in the exercise of its legislative functions, may appropriate money, but it has been expended by the President without warrant of law. But whatever unconstitutional act he may have committed cannot be cured by a joint resolution. It stands there and will stand forever. Nor can this Congress prevent a succeeding Congress from holding any officer of the Government responsible for a violation of the Constitution. I enumerate what I regard as the usurpations of the executive, and against which I wish to record the protest of those who are unwilling to see the Constitution subverted under whatever pretext, necessity, or otherwise. Mr. B. then re-enumerated the several acts in the resolution, to which he had referred. These great fundamental rights, sir, the sanctity of which is the measure of progress and civilization, have been trampled under foot by the military, and are being now trampled under foot every day in the presence of the two Houses of Congress, and so great on one side is the passion of the hour, so astonishing the stupid amazement of the other, that we take it as natural, as right and as of course. We are rushing, sir, and with rapid strides from a constitutional government into a military despotism. The Constitution says the freedom of speech and of the press shall not be abridged, yet three days ago, in the city of St. Louis, a military officer with 400 soldiers--that was his warrant--went into a newspaper office in that city, removed all the types, and declared the paper should be no longer published, and gave, among other reasons, that it was fabricating reports injurious to the United States soldiers in Missouri. Is there a Senator here, a citizen of this land, who will say that the slightest color of authority exists on the part of a military officer for depriving a citizen of liberty or property without a warrant of law, or to suppress the freedom of the press? And we are told by the same dispatch that the proprietors of the paper submitted, and intended to make an appeal. To whom? To the judicial authorities? No, sir, but to Major General Fremont when he should reach St. Louis. The civil authorities of the country are paralyzed, and practical martial law is being established all over the land. The like never happened in this country before, and it would not be tolerated in any country in Europe that pretends to the elements of civilization and liberty. George Washington carried the thirteen colonies through the war of the revolution without martial law. The President of the United States could not conduct the government three months without resorting to it. I presume every Senator has read the opinion of the Chief Justice to which I have referred. I shall content myself with reading a few extracts to present my opinions on the subject. [Mr. B. read from the closing part of Judge Taney's opinion.] Thus the President has assumed the legislative and judicial powers, and concentrated in his hands the executive, legislative and judicial powers, which in every age has been the very evidence of despotism, and he exercises them to-day while we sit in the Senate chamber, and the other branch of the Legislature at the other end of the Capitol. Mr. President, what is the excuse--what is the justification? necessity? I answer, first, there was no necessity. Was it necessary to preserve the visible emblems of Federal authority here that the Southern coast should have been blockaded? Did not the same necessity exist when Con-

gress at the last session refused to pay the Force Bill? Was it necessary to the existence of the Union, till Congress should meet, that powers not conferred by the Constitution should be assumed? Was there a necessity for overrunning the State of Missouri? Was there a necessity for raising the largest army ever assembled on the American continent, and for collecting the largest fleet ever collected in an American harbor? Congress may deem it necessary, in contemplation of a protracted struggle for the preservation of the Constitution and the Union. What I mean to say is, that there was none of that overruling necessity for present preservation which may apply to usurpations of the Constitution. In the case of a man in Maryland who was confined so long in Fort McHenry, was there any necessity for confining him, instead of turning him over to the civil authorities? The chief charge was, that weeks before he had been concerned in treasonable acts. Were not the judicial authorities there to take charge of him, and if convicted, to punish him? If there was a necessity in the present state of affairs, and Congress in session here, then what a long necessity we have before us and impending over us. Let Congress approve and ratify these acts, and there may occur a necessity which will justify the President in superseding the law in every State in this Union, and there will not be a vestige of civil authority left to rise against this usurpation of military power. But I deny this doctrine of necessity. I deny that the President of the United States may violate the Constitution upon the ground of necessity. The doctrine is utterly subversive of the Constitution. The Government of the United States, which draws its life from the Constitution, does not rest upon an implied consent. It rests upon an express and written consent, and the Government may exercise such powers and such only as are given in this written form of Government. The people of these States conferred on this agent of theirs just such powers as they deemed necessary. All others were retained. The Constitution was made for all contingencies--for peace and for war; and they conferred all the power they deemed necessary, and more cannot be assumed. If the powers be not sufficient, still none others were granted, and none others can be exercised. Will this be denied? Is the idea to be advanced that all constitutional questions are to be made subordinate and entirely to the opinions and ideas that may prevail at the hour with reference to political utility? It has been held heretofore, and I thought it was axiomatic, and received by the world, that the terms of the Constitution of the United States were the measure of power on the one side, and of obedience on the other. Let us take care how we establish a principle that, under any presumed stress of circumstances, powers not granted may be assumed. Take care and do not furnish an argument to the world and history that it shall not respect that authority which no longer respects its own limitations. These are a few of the reasons that will control my vote against this resolution. I hope it will be voted upon, and if it should receive a majority, as I fear it will, it will be an invitation to the President of the United States, in the absence of all legislation, to do the like acts whenever, in his opinion, it may be necessary. What will be the effect of it in Kentucky and Missouri, and everywhere? In his discretion he will feel himself warranted in subordinating the civil to the military power and to imprison citizens without the warrant of law, and to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, and establish martial law, to make searches and suppress the press and to do all these acts which rest on the will and authority of a military commander. In my judgment, if we pass this, we are upon the eve of putting, so far as we can, in the hands of the President of the United States the power of a dictator. With such a beginning as this, what are we to expect in the future? When we see men imprisoned within hail of the Capitol, without warrant, and Congress in session, and the Courts paralyzed, and Congress not rising in a protest of indignant terms against it, we may well be filled with gloomy forebodings for the future. What may we expect except a line of conduct in keeping with what has been done? Is this a contest to preserve the Union? If so, then it should be waged in a constitutional manner. Is the doctrine to obtain that provinces are to be entirely subordinate to the idea of political unity? Shall the rallying cry be the Constitution and the Union, or are we prepared to say the Constitution is gone, but the Union survives? What sort of a Union would it be? Let this principle be announced, and let us carry on this contest with this spirit, winking at or approving the violations of this sacred instrument, and the people will soon begin to inquire what will become of our liberties at the end of the experiment? The pregnant question for us to decide

is, whether the Constitution is to be respected in this struggle, or whether we are called upon to follow the flag over the ruins of the Constitution? I believe, without questioning the motives of any, the whole tendency of the proceeding is to establish a government without limitations, and radically to change our frame and character of government. I was told the other day by a distinguished American that many Americans abroad, when asked about the condition of things here, said: "We thought your Federal Government rested on consent, and how do you propose to maintain it by force?" Often, the answer would be, "It was intended to rest on consent, but it has failed. It was not strong enough, and we intend to make it strong enough and to change the character of the government, and we will give it all the strength we deem essential without regard to the provisions of the Constitution, which was made some eighty years ago, and has been found not fit for the present condition of affairs." I think it is well that the attention of the country should be called to the tendency of things. I know there are thoughtful, conservative men--thousands of men loving the Constitution--scattered through the adhering States, who would never consent to make this contest with any purpose to interfere with the personal rights of political communities. He then referred to a suggestion in a Northern paper that a change in the character of the Government was contemplated, and also to a speech made by the present Secretary of War, in which he said the Southern States must be subdued, and, at the end of this contest there would be no Virginians, as such, or Carolinians, but all Americans. I call on Senators to defend the constitutionality of these acts, or else admit that they carry on this contest without regard to the Constitution. I content myself in saying that it never was contemplated by the framers of the Constitution that this Government should be maintained by military force of by subjugating different political communities. It was declared by Madison, and by Hamilton himself, that there was no competency in the Government thus to preserve it. Suppose the military subjugation is successful--suppose the army marches through Virginia and the Gulf States to New Orleans--then the war is prosecuted unconstitutionally. Even if there were warrant of law for it, it would be the overthrow of the Constitution. There is no warrant in the Constitution to conduct the contest in that form. In further proof of how they intend to conduct this contest, I refer to the speech of the eloquent Senator from Oregon (Mr. Baker) when he declared he was for direct war, and said that for that purpose nobody was so good as a dictator. Is anything more necessary to show that, so far as that Senator is concerned, he proposes to conduct the contest without regard to the Constitution? I heard no rebuke administered to the eminent Senator, but, on the contrary, I saw warm congratulations, and the Senator declared that, unless the people of these States were willing to obey the Federal Government, they must be reduced to the condition of the territories; and, he added, he would govern them by Governors from Massachusetts and Illinois. This was said seriously and afterwards repeated.

Mr. Baker (R.) of Oregon explained. He said he was delivering a speech against giving too much power to the President, and was keeping his usual constitutional, guarded position against an increase of the standing army, and gave, as an excuse for voting for the bill, the present state of affairs. He did not say he would take some risk of despotism, and repeated that he would risk a little to save all. He hoped the States would return to their allegiance, but if they would not, he thought it better for civilization and humanity that they should be governed as territories. He did say so then and believed so now, and thought the events of the next six months would show that it would be better if the Senator believed it too.

Mr. Breckinridge said the answer of the Senator proved what he said, and contended that it was evident that the Constitution was to be put aside. It was utterly subversive of the Constitution and of public liberty to clothe any one with dictatorial powers. He then referred to the speech of Mr. Dixon of Connecticut, who said, in substance, that if African slavery stood in the way, it must be abolished.

Mr. Dixon (R.) of Connecticut had the Secretary read what he did say on the subject, as published yesterday.

Mr. Breckinridge said it appeared to him that the most violent Republicans had possession of the Government, and referred to the bill introduced by Mr. Pomeroy to suppress the slave-holder rebellion, and which also contained a provision for the abolition of slavery. He contended that the very title was enough to show that the Constitution was to be put aside.

THE
Knight's Landing News.

OFFICIAL COUNTY PAPER.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1861.

Political Advertisements.

No advertisement of a political character will be published in the KNIGHT'S LANDING NEWS unless paid for in advance.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Governor,
JOHN R. McCONNELL,
Of Nevada.

For Lieutenant Governor,
JASPER O'FARRELL,
Of Mendocino.

For Judge of Supreme Court,
W. C. WALLACE,
Of Napa.

For Congress,
H. P. BARBOUR,
Of Toulumne.
D. O. SHATTUCK,
Of Sonoma.

For Controller,
SAMUEL H. BROOKS,
Of San Joaquin.

For Treasurer,
THOMAS FINDLEY,
Of Nevada.

For Attorney General,
TOD ROBINSON,
Of Sacramento.

For Surveyor General,
H. A. HIGLEY,
Of Alameda.

For Clerk of Supreme Court,
CHARLES S. FAIRFAX,
Of Marin.

For State Printer,
M. D. CARR,
Of Yuba.

Yolo County Nominations.

For Senator,
G. W. McMURTRY.

For County Judge,
HUMPHREY GRIFFITH.

For Assessor,
A. H. WILLARD.

For Sheriff,
JAMES A. DOUGLAS.

For Clerk,
J. B. CHINN.

For Treasurer,
DAVID MCGOWIN.

For District Attorney,
PRESLEY DUNLAP.

For County Surveyor,
WILLIAM MINNIS.

For Assessor,
W. W. HANNUM.

For Superintendent Common Schools,
M. A. WOODS.

For Coroner,
J. J. RACKERBY.

H. J. BIDDLEMAN, Bookseller, Fourth street next to the Post Office, Sacramento, is our authorized Agent to receive subscriptions for the KNIGHT'S LANDING NEWS.

CANDIDATES REMEMBER. Election Tickets printed at the OFFICE of the KNIGHT'S LANDING NEWS with dispatch, and on as reasonable terms as any office in the State. Our facilities are as good as the best.

The Contest.

The contest in this county is evidently between the Republican and the Democratic parties. There seems to be no medium ground taken. All the opposition, under whatever name and style, have united in one grand effort to swamp the true Democracy in the coming contest, and steadily and faithfully they are working to accomplish this object. Under the cry of "Union" they are marshaling all their forces, and no stone is left unturned by the party and their nominees to carry the election. There is no doubt in our mind that quite a majority of the voters of the county are opposed to the war policy of Lincoln. But it is necessary for our candidates to be up and doing. The voters of the county want to see them, and those that can talk they want to hear. Our principles are right, and are sure to win, if only understood. Error can only be built up by hard work, sophistry, and by appealing to the prejudices rather than the reason of men; but when truth and justice are laid before an intelligent community like ours, error must vanish like the dew before the morning sun. That our State ticket will carry the county by a large plurality no one doubts; but that is not enough; we want a majority over all, and can have it just as well as not, and carry our whole county ticket besides, if the party and the candidates will only do the duty.

SPEAKING ON MONDAY NEXT.—On Monday next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, there will be a political meeting in this town. It will be addressed by Hon. Humphrey Griffith, Judge McMurry and other Democratic speakers. Come one, come all, and see and hear your candidates, that you may judge them by their merits.

News of the Week.

The Pony arrived at Sacramento on Monday last, we have news from the East to the 4th instant.

Nothing of importance had taken place in the war line since our last issue. There had been a slight demonstration in Baltimore. The New York 5th regiment, while passing through the Sixth Ward, were assailed with stones and missiles. The troops returned the fire with bullets, but, from reports, no serious consequences followed.

The Philadelphia Exchange says three steamers from Fortress Monroe attempted to ascend the Potomac, but were repulsed, and in retreating, got aground. The capture and destruction of the vessels was expected. We infer they were Government steamers, laden with munitions of war for the fortifications on the Potomac; and if this should prove to be the case, their commanders will hardly let them fall into the hands of the Confederates, if they can destroy them and escape with their crews.

Congress was still in session, devising ways and means to wring the means to pay the interest on the war debt out of the honest producers of the nation. When the time comes for collecting it however, what a lot of peace men will be found.

Hon. J. R. McConnell and Hon. H. Griffith addressed the citizens of Sacramento, on the evening of Wednesday last. It appears the opponents of Democracy are fearful to have their cause commented on, as they made a desperate effort to prevent Mr. Griffith from speaking. He is a forcible reasoner, and exposes the corruption and ulterior designs of these Republican in such a lucid manner, that they tremble and quake, as they cannot answer by argument, they take the last resort of tyrants and oppressors, and appeal to rowdism and mobocracy. This is the ultimatum of the party inaugurated by "free speech, free niggers, free press and Fremont."

Democracy in New Hampshire.

It is refreshing in this dark hour of our country's history, to see that all over the land there are good men and true who still adhere to the doctrines of the Democratic party. The resolutions adopted by the Democratic members of the Legislature of New Hampshire are in striking contrast with those adopted by the Conness Convention in this State, the leaders of which were Republicans in everything but name. The following, being the fourth and fifth resolutions, will show where the Democracy of New Hampshire stand:

"Resolved, That war alone cannot restore the Union and preserve our free institutions; that, at most, it can only be an auxiliary thereto, and an auxiliary of doubtful efficacy; that until Congress has assembled and all means of peaceful adjustment have been exhausted, the war should be limited to a war of defense.

"Resolved, That in our judgment the deep-seated discontent of the slaveholding States, consequent upon the slavery agitation and the result of the last Presidential election might have been quieted by conciliation, and by a compromise alike honorable to both sections, and that the Republican leaders and press must soon be overtaken by a day of solemn reckoning for their unpatriotic and reckless course, in refusing to conciliate, and rejecting all compromise, and in preferring the preservation of a worthless party platform to the salvation of a great and prosperous people from civil war and national ruin."

These resolutions sound right; and they are not only the sentiments of the New Hampshire Democracy, but of the Democracy of Maine and every New England State; and they are beginning to make themselves heard throughout the nation. The reaction is now taking place, and the Republicans begin to see the hand writing on the wall. They know they have duped the masses of the Northern Democracy by a false issue, and, Belshazzar like, they tremble as the day of reckoning approaches. Full well they know the fate that awaits them when this fearful excitement subsides. Democrats, be up and doing! The future of our party is bright indeed! And, true to old time honored principles, we will come out of this trying ordeal like gold refined by the fire, bright and pure, free from dross, and sure to march on to victory, as in our palmist days.

On Thursday last, the steamer Henrietta, Capt. Arcega, took on board one hundred and forty tons of grain for Sacramento. Our farmers are bringing their crops into market, and disposing of them freely although the prices are much lower than any previous year at this time, too low in fact to be remunerative.

Who has to Pay the War Debt?

One of the most audacious members of the present Cabinet is the Secretary of the Treasury, Salmon P. Chase. In his report to Congress he talks of traitors and rebellion as glibly as though he was as pure as the Holy Virgin. He no doubt feels the responsibility under which this Administration rests. In endeavoring to raise available funds to meet at least the interest must be faithfully paid, and Government paper kept from depreciating, or else their cause is ruined. Here is one of the methods recommended to raise these funds, by burdening the people with taxation; he says:

"The Secretary most respectfully proposes that a duty of 2½c. per pound be laid on brown sugar, of 3c. per pound on clayed sugar, of 4c. per pound on loaf and other refined sugars, of 2½c. per pound on the syrup of sugar cane, of 6c. per pound on candy, of 6c. per gallon on molasses, and of 4c. per gallon on sour molasses. And it is also proposed that a duty of 5c. per pound be imposed on coffee, 15c. per pound on black tea, and 20c. per pound on green tea. From these duties it is estimated that an additional revenue of not less than \$20,000,000 annually may be raised."

In addition to this, he recommends taxes on spring wagons, carriages, distilled liquors, bank notes, jewelry. In fact, every effort the ingenuity of man can imagine is proposed to wring the sweat out of the muscles of the white man for the sake of benefitting the condition of the negro. If these demands came from any other source, or to pay the expenses incurred in a foreign war, or to elevate or benefit in any respect the white man of America, these burdens might be borne; but when it is apparent, from the records, that we have this load to bear to degrade ourselves—to place the African race on an equality with us—and pay thus dearly for our own damnation, to satisfy the bigotry of a few Abolitionists, it is the depth of humiliation to contemplate it. If any one thinks this is overdrawn, just read the following from the Secretary of the Treasury, and then ask yourself if the South had no just cause to fear her rights would be invaded, when men with such sentiments as these hold the reins of Government? He says:

"In what I have done I cannot claim to have acted from any peculiar consideration of the colored people as a separate and distinct class in the community, but from the simple conviction that all the individuals of that class are members of the community, and, in virtue of their manhood, entitled to every original right enjoyed by any other member. We feel, therefore, that all legal distinction between individuals of the same community, founded in any such circumstances as color, origin, and the like, are hostile to the genius of our institutions, and incompatible with the true theory of American liberty. Slavery and oppression must cease, or American liberty must perish.

"In Massachusetts, and in most, if not all the New England States, the colored man and the white are absolutely equal before the law.

"In New York the colored man is restricted as to the right of suffrage by a property qualification. In other respects the same equality prevails.

"I embrace with pleasure this opportunity of declaring my disapprobation of that clause of the Constitution which denies to a portion of the colored people the right of suffrage.

"True Democracy makes no inquiry about the color of the skin or place of nativity, or any other similar circumstance of condition. I regard, therefore, the exclusion of the colored people as a body from the elective franchise as incompatible with true Democratic principles."—[Speech of Chase at Cincinnati in 1845, when the negroes presented him with a silver pitcher.

LINCOLN'S Secretary of the Navy, Welles, has issued a special order not to enlist any but native born landsmen in the United States Navy. This looks like reviving the old Know Nothing principles. It would be a beautiful appendix to Abolitionism. Only fancy a native American and a "nigger" on an equality, but a foreign born citizen ostracized. We, as a nation, are certainly making rapid strides in civilization under King Abraham I!

H. H. BANCROFT & Co's List of new books to arrive by the next steamer: Du Challa's Equatorial Africa; Wilson's (Harper's) Fifth Reader; Day's Ride, by Charles Lever; Headley's Life of Scott, new Edition; Vol. 2, Buckle's History of Civilization in England; Up-ton on Trade Marks; Vol. 4, Bosworth's Reports; Vol. 4, Parker's Criminal Reports; Van Santvoord's Equity Practice; Vol. 32, Barbour's S. C. Reports; Edwards on Referees; Fry on Contracts; Sargent's Original Dialogues; Eighth Census of the United States, 1860, with Map; Vol. 22, Smith's New York Court of Appeals Reports; Vol. 20, Howard's Practice Reports.

Misrepresentation.

MR. EDITOR:—I desire to call the attention of your readers to one or two paragraphs of an editorial in Thursday's Sacramento Union under the caption of "Southern Feeling and Sympathy." The editor says "men born in a Southern State, who now profess to be Californians, are often heard to say that their feelings are with the South." "It is the land of my birth, and it has my sympathies, even in its revolt against the National Government." "To the manifestation of this natural feeling and sympathy no one would object, were it accompanied with the admission of a sense of duty and allegiance to the Government of the nation, which rendered it impossible for the sympathisers to justify a rebellion threatening its destruction."

Now, sir, I have yet to find a Democrat in California, who approves of secession as a remedy for the evils of which the South complains. All would have preferred that the seceded States had remained firm to the Union, and there contented for their Constitutional rights. One of the resolutions in our County platform expresses that sentiment fully; and the fourth resolution in the State platform breathes loyalty and fidelity, and pledges obedience to the Union and the Constitution. And the speeches of the Democratic nominees before the conventions which nominated them, and before the people throughout the State, as appears by the Union's own reports, manifest the same uncompromising loyalty and fidelity to the Union of the States and the Constitution of the General Government. Then, why is it, I ask, that a newspaper, claiming respectability, finding its way into the hands of more readers than any other paper in the State, and as much enlightened as the same number of readers in any other State of the Union, will persistently thrust into the mouths of Democrats sentiments and opinions to which they never gave utterance, and were never entertained by them?

In another paragraph the Union says: "They are opposed to any reconstruction of the Union by which the rebel States shall be brought back to their allegiance to the Government." Now, sir, this is not a misrepresentation only; it is a palpable and a damnable falsehood, uttered with a full knowledge of its baseness, intended to deceive those who have not an opportunity of reading the Democratic platform, or hearing the Democratic orators, and for the further purpose of bolstering up the fast waning fortunes of one or the other of the two parties in this State who recognise in the person of Abe Lincoln, not only the Constitution, but the three separate and distinct, yet co-ordinate, branches of the General Government. Opposed to reconstruction! Why, sir, what other party in California advocates reconstruction? Is it the Republican party? No, sir; nothing but the unconditional surrender of the rebels, to be dealt with as may suit the caprice or fancy of the President, without the forms of law. Does this mongrel "Union" Democratic party advocate reconstruction? Nay, verily, they are more clamorous still for a vigorous prosecution of the war, until the last vestige of civilization is blotted out from the seceded States. What it will cost in blood and treasure to accomplish this, and what advantages to the country are to result from this policy over what might be attained by peaceable reconstruction, these valiant parties have not deigned to inform us.

I am gratified, Mr. Editor, in being able to say that the adherents to this war policy are fast giving way. They see that if persisted in, it must inevitably lead to the utter destruction of the best interests of the country, as well as to a permanent dissolution of the Union of the States.

THE steamer Sam Soule, Capt. Pearce, left here Thursday last, for the Upper Sacramento, on a snugging trip. As the water falls in the river the channel is obstructed in many places by trees, which washed in during the freshet of last winter. The mission of the Sam Soule is to clear the channel from here to Red Bluff, which from appearances, she is well prepared to accomplish.

VAN WINKLE & DUNCAN,
DEALERS IN
IRON, STEEL, CUMBERLAND COAL AND BLACKSMITH TOOLS,
Fourth Street, between I and J,
Sacramento.
aug3-1f

BIRTHS.

At Knight's Landing, August 15, the wife of Samuel Gulp, of a son.
In Yolo county, July the 20, the wife of M. Bryte, of a son.

New Advertisements.

State of California, County of Yolo.—In the County Court—William Adams vs. Peter Pong and John Plummer—Action to enforce Mechanics' Lien—All persons holding, or claiming to hold, any lien on the premises described in the petition herein, to-wit:—A Brick House situated in the town of Knight's Landing, in said county of Yolo, on lot No. nine (9), of block No. one (1), as laid down on the plat of said town; which lot is sixty feet front on Third street, by one hundred and twenty feet deep. Are hereby notified to be and appear in the County Court, of Yolo county aforesaid, on the 7th day of September, A.D. 1861, at 10 o'clock, A.M., then and there to exhibit proof of their respective liens.

Given under my hand and Official Seal, at Washington, in the County aforesaid, this 15th day of August, 1861.
J. T. DALY, Clerk.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

YOLO COUNTY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a General Election is to be held on Wednesday, the 4th day of September next, throughout the County of Yolo, at which the following Officers are to be elected:—

Two Members of Congress; A Governor; a Lieutenant Governor; a Judge of the Supreme Court; a Clerk of the Supreme Court; an Attorney General; a State Treasurer; a State Controller; a Surveyor General; a State Printer; a State Senator for the 17th District, composed of the Counties of Solano and Yolo and a Member of Assembly. Also, a County Judge, a Sheriff, County Clerk, Treasurer, Assessor, District Attorney, County Surveyor, Superintendent of Common Schools, Coroner, and one Supervisor of 3rd District of said County. Also, two Justices of the Peace, two Constables, and one Road Master for each Township in the County.

Precincts and Officers of Election.

Osborn's Precinct—Inspector, J. A. Humfrille; Judges, Dan'l Degross and Henry Fernan.
Powell's Precinct—Inspector, J. G. Curtis; Judges, R. Parker and Sam. Smith.
Ristine's Precinct—Inspector, John Ristine; Judges, T. L. DeBoe and Louis Trummer.
Washington Precinct—Inspector, John D. Slocumb; Judges, A. A. Bennett and John Hoagland.
Fremont Precinct—Inspector, Andrew McCormick; Judges, W. Patton and J. W. Dawson.
Grand Island Precinct—Inspector, William R. Ledford; Judges, Noble Clark and Jackson Williamson.
Weyand's Precinct—Inspector, B. F. Tibbs; Judges, M. A. Rahm and E. Berger.
Knight's Landing Precinct—Inspector, John M. Walker; Judges, Wm. Reid and James McClintock.
Cacherville Precinct—Inspector, J. A. Hutton; Judges, E. Bynum and George W. Clark.
Yolo City Precinct—Inspector, Jacob Wyckoff; Judges, C. W. Lewis and James Morris.
Louden's School House Precinct—Inspector, Thomas A. Martin; Judges, Daniel Moore and Mitchell.
Cottonwood Precinct—Inspector, R. E. Tutty; Judges, Evi Drew and James McCarty.
Buckeye Precinct (to be held at the house of Benj. Ely)—Inspector, F. G. Russell; Judges, Robert A. Daniel and James Allen.
Canon (Joel Wood's) Precinct—Inspector, Goldman Millsap; Judges, John M. Rhodes and Vincent Barnes.
Joseph's Precinct—Inspector, William Montgomery; Judges, Joseph Guysi and Joseph Cloutman.
Prairie House Precinct—Inspector, Lewis Pearson; Judges, Henry Reed and Ferguson.
Twenty Mile House Precinct—Inspector, F. Russell; Judges, E. L. Brown and Charles E. Greene.
Buckhorn Precinct (to be held at the house of Cal. Cox)—Inspector, James Lane; Judges, Richard Morris and Thomas Cox.
By order of the Board of Supervisors,
S. N. NOTTON,
President of the Board.

Attest: J. T. DALY, Clerk.
Dated at Washington, Yolo County, Aug. 6th, 1861. aug17-td

Candidate
FOR JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
For Cache Creek Township, Yolo County,
JOSEPH I. UNDERHILL,
Of Knight's Landing.
aug10-td

Independent Candidate
FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
of Yolo County,
I. W. JACOBS.
aug3-td

Independent Candidate
FOR SHERIFF,
of Yolo County,
JAMES L. COX.
aug3-td

For State Senator.
G. W. McMURTRY
is the Democratic nominee for State Senator in the 17th Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Yolo and Solano.
aug3-td

For State Senator.
O. S. POWERS,
Editor of the Solano County Herald, is the Republican nominee for State Senator in the 17th Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Yolo and Solano.
aug3-td

To the Electors of the Grafton
School District, No. 7, Yolo Co., Cal.
Notice is hereby given that an Election will be held on Saturday, the 31st day of August, 1861, at which will be submitted the question "whether you will authorize a tax to pay the expense of maintaining a Public School at this place for an additional term of Four months, from the 1st day of August, 1861?" It will be necessary to raise for this purpose, Three Hundred dollars. The rate of taxation will not exceed fifteen cents on the One Hundred dollars of taxable property in the District. The polls will be opened at the Yolo House, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. All interested are requested to be in attendance.
T. A. STODDARD,
J. W. SNOWBALL, Trustees.
aug10-td H. GWINN,

THE Philadelphia North American, a Republican paper, gives the following view of the Manassas battle, and the causes of the defeat. Instead of looking away among our own generals for a scape goat on which to place the cause of defeat, it is a little more honest than most papers of its stripe, and tells a little plain truth. It says:

The field was so tremendous, the preparations of the enemy so unprecedented, their forces so utterly without parallel in America, and the course of events so unexpected, that we cease to wonder at the result. It was not the panic among the teamsters which lost us the day. It was a terrible charge of cavalry upon our flank and rear, supported by heavy bodies of infantry and a heavy fire from forces which had been concealed all day until four o'clock in the afternoon.

Our men for nine weary hours fought with amazing courage, in the face of odds so fearful as to seem overwhelming. They carried one battery eight times in succession against forces continually augmented by fresh arrivals of rebel troops. It turns out precisely as some of the rebel prisoners and wounded said on the day of the battle, that the army against us was appalling in numbers. For hours strong reinforcements kept pouring in, and could plainly be seen moving up in solid columns, until the work seemed absolutely hopeless. As our men carried positions, they kept on advancing to attack new masked batteries, commanding what they had taken, and the general officers totally neglected to bring up the needed reserves, or guard the rear, or secure the ground traversed.

But even had they done so, we do not perceive how we could have won the battle; for although we had carried every point, the work remaining to be done was equal to what had been gone over, and the army was fairly exhausted. The enemy had left no point unprotected, had multiplied batteries in thickets, and woods, and lanes, and wheatfields to an extent never before conceived of. It was just when we were worn out that the decisive charge in our rear was made, and in that moment of time a battery, thought to be silenced long before, but not occupied by us, opened fire on our lines, and a murderous volley was poured out by a heavy force of South Carolinians, who had laid concealed all day in the same locality. This could not have been otherwise than a carefully prepared scheme. It is apparent to every one that while the skill and generalship of the enemy had embraced every possible event, there was a most lamentable deficiency in the direction on our side. What was gained was owing to the bravery of our troops.

The following account of the battle is from the Baltimore Exchange:

We receive the following from an eyewitness, who arrived in this city last evening. He was detained at Manassas by Gen. Beauregard, who would not permit him to pass through on Saturday last. President Davis was present. He made a speech to his men before he led them on, and told them he did not intend to lead them into unnecessary danger, and that he would always be with them; but that they were to fight for their homes and their families, and that he hoped no man would flinch. He was answered with great enthusiasm.

Not more than 13,000 Confederates were engaged during the whole fight. They were moved in divisions of about 7,000 men. There was a very large reserve at Manassas. The battle took place sooner than Beauregard intended. His desire was to get the enemy farther on nearer to his main body; but the impetuosity of his men was so great that it could not possibly be restrained. The Washington Artillery was stationed at a small bridge across the road by which the Federal forces were expected to march, and did not fire a shot. They were supported by the Maryland men, of whom, it is believed, that not more than three were killed during the whole engagement. The heaviest loss was sustained by Gen. Wade Hampton's regiment and by a corps called the South Carolina Tigers. Gen. Hampton's regiment was decimated by a Confederate flag which the Federals had planted in some intrenchments which they had made under flag of truce which Beauregard had recognized, for the purpose of letting them bury their dead. When the South Carolinians found they had been entrapped, they rushed on the intrenchments and carried them at the bayonet's point, although they were badly cut up.

The total loss of the Confederates is estimated, in killed wounded and missing, at 2,000 at the outside. An official return was to be made yesterday, to enable Beauregard to make a detailed report to headquarters. It was estimated that the Federal loss in killed alone was 6,000. The Federal dead were being buried, and every attention was shown to the wounded that was paid to their own men. They had 1,100 prisoners, one of whom was Ely of New York. The prisoners were well treated and well fed. There were 15,000 stand of arms taken, in addition to two wagon loads of sabers, revolvers and accoutrements. Also 150 wagon loads of provisions and ammunition of every kind. Also forty-two pieces of artillery, including the whole of Sherman's battery. There was also taken a very handsome carriage and pair of horses. In the carriage was a field glass with Gen. Scott's name on it. The carriage and horses were sent to Mrs. Davis. A

considerable portion of Gen. Johnston's command was in the field, under Gen. Johnston himself. The accounts of the battle, as received in the Northern papers, were pronounced utterly false. There was very little fighting behind intrenchments. Gen. McDowell attempted to outflank Beauregard's position, and Beauregard marched out to meet him. There was a great deal of open fighting, and the Southern troops charged with the bayonet very frequently. The South Carolinians, Georgians and Alabamians sustained the brunt of the battle, and they were frequently engaged hand to hand.

Another Southern account says:

The Confederates at no one time had over 12,000 troops in action, but had a reserved force of 60,000 men, from which the regiments in action were occasionally relieved.

DISTRICT COURT.

On Monday last the regular term of the District Court was held at Washington, the Hon. Judge Myers presiding. The following cases were disposed of:

MONDAY, Aug. 12th.—William Williams, who was convicted in Sacramento county of the murder of A. Blanchard, and granted a new trial and change of venue by the Supreme Court, after sentence had been passed upon him, was arraigned this morning. District Attorney Cole, of Sacramento, moved for a continuance, on account of the absence of important witnesses, and a continuance was granted until the first day of the December term. Williams was then returned to the Sacramento county jail. The case of McMillan, who has been tried several times for the murder of Parks during the land riots in Solano county, several years ago, was called up, the matter having been brought before the Yolo District Court by change of venue. The Court then proceeded to impanel a jury. After the jury was impaneled, it was found that there was but one witness in the case present, and he on the side of the defense. The case was thereupon submitted to the jury, and a verdict of "not guilty" was returned.

TUESDAY, Aug. 13th.—The first case called was that of the People vs. A. Merritt et al., in which A. Merritt, H. P. Merritt, John Haines, T. Ballard, Jude McClung and C. Olds are charged with the murder of — Ryherd. The case will be remembered as having had its origin in a land dispute, several months ago. The defendants were arraigned, and pleaded not guilty. H. Griffith and H. H. Hartley appeared as counsel for the defense. On affidavit of District Attorney Jacobs, the case was continued until the next term of the Court. The following business was disposed of in civil cases: J. T. Hall vs. His Creditors; Sheriff appointed assignee. E. Brunette vs. Wolf; agreed statement filed. E. Haworth vs. J. S. Curtis; cause tried, and verdict rendered for defendant, the effect of which is to give him the right to certificate of purchase to certain lands near Washington. James Moore vs. J. A. Hutton et al.; resignation of J. H. Gass as referee received, he being required to return papers in the case into Court. Charles Traver vs. J. A. Hutton; default taken by plaintiff, and judgment rendered accordingly. W. W. Light vs. John Houck (Sacramento case); continued for term on affidavit of plaintiff.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14th.—The following cases were disposed of: Styles vs. Bryte & Shadt; injunction asked for by counsel for defense; bond fixed at \$1,000; cause continued for term. St. Louis vs. Wright; by consent of parties jury waived; cause tried by Court and taken under advisement, with leave to parties to file briefs. Merritt vs. Griggs; jury impaneled, and subsequently discharged, and cause continued for the term, on payment of costs by plaintiff. Koon vs. Anderson; judgment for defendant by default. In the six cases in which J. Champion, J. W. Ward, A. D. Jarvis, Hammond & Co., C. E. Abbott and G. H. Swinerton are plaintiffs and Captain Swinerton, of the steamer Laura Ellen, defendant, a decree of sale of the boat was ordered, and Champion and Ward constituted first class creditors; A. D. Jarvis, second class; and Hammond & Co., Abbott and G. H. Swinerton, third class. The Court then adjourned for the term.

FURNITURE.



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Importers, Manufacturers, and Wholesale and Retail dealers in every Description of

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Persons about furnishing Hotels, Public Buildings, Steamboats or Private Houses, are respectfully invited to call and examine their large and complete stock of

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Chairs and all kinds of Furniture knocked down in Cases, and ready for transportation, at

49 and 51

FOURTH STREET,

Next to the St. George Hotel,

GRIMES & FELTON.

Sacramento.

July 6-1y-2dp

LEGAL NOTICES.

State of California, County Court in and for County of Yolo. Charles E. Greene vs. his creditors. In the matter of the Petition of Charles E. Greene, an insolvent debtor. Pursuant to an order of the Hon. Isaac Davis, Judge of said County Court, notice is hereby given to all the creditors of the said insolvent to be and appear before the Hon. Isaac Davis aforesaid, at chambers at the Court room of said Court, in the town of Washington, county of Yolo, aforesaid, on the 22d day of August, A. D. 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M. of that day, then and there to show cause, if any they can, why the prayer of the said insolvent should not be granted, and an assignment of his estate be made, and he be discharged from his debts and liabilities, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided; and in the mean time all proceedings against said insolvent be stayed.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Court, this 16th day of July, A. D. 1861. J. T. DALY, Clerk. Winans & Hyer, Att'ys for Petitioner. July 20-5w

Semi-Annual Report of the Public Administrator.

Statement of the condition of estates of deceased persons in the hands of the Public Administrator, at the July term of the Probate Court, in and for Yolo County, and State of California.

Estate of Joseph Long, deceased.
Amount of cash received.....\$58 37
Amount disbursed..... 52 50
Balance due..... 5 87
Estate not settled.

Estate of William Mackay, deceased.
Cash received.....\$393 50
Amount disbursed..... 257 75
Balance on hand.....\$135 75
Estate not settled.

Estate of James T. Miller, deceased.
Cash received.....\$118 25
Cash disbursed..... 94 75
Balance on hand..... \$23 50
Estate not settled.

J. W. Baldwin being duly sworn, says on oath that the within is a true account of all estates that have come to his hands, and of all matters therein set forth.

J. W. BALDWIN,
Public Administrator
Yolo County.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of July, 1861.

I accept and approve the above report, this 10th day of July, 1861.

ISAAC DAVIS,
Probate Judge,
Yolo County, Cal.
July 13-6w.

In the District Court of the Fifteenth Judicial District, of the State of California, in and for the county of Colusa. The People of the State of California vs. C. D. Poston. Action brought in the District Court of the Fifteenth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the county of Colusa, and the complaint filed in said county of Colusa, in the office of the Clerk of said District Court, June 20th, 1861. The People of the State of California, send greeting to C. D. Poston, defendant: You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the District Court of the Fifteenth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the county of Colusa, and to answer the complaint filed therein, (a copy of which accompanies this summons) within ten days, (exclusive of the day of service,) after the service on you of this summons—if served within this county; or, if served out of this county, but within this Judicial District, within twenty days; or if served out of said District, then within forty days—or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of the said complaint. The said action is brought to obtain a judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and seventy-four dollars State and county taxes for the fiscal year ending March, A. D. 1861, and for thirty per cent. per centage and District Attorney's fees, all of which is fully set forth in plaintiff's complaint now on file in the Clerk's office, and which you are particularly referred to. And you are hereby notified, that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in his said complaint, and for costs of suit. Given under my hand and the seal of the District Court of the Fifteenth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the county of Colusa, this 11th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

W. F. GOAD, Clerk.
H. A. Lease, Plf's Att'y. July 20-3m

In the District Court of the Fifteenth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the County of Colusa. William Chapman vs. Catharine Chapman. Action brought in the District Court of the Fifteenth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the County of Colusa, and the complaint filed in said County of Colusa, in the office of the Clerk of said District Court. The People of the State of California send greeting to Catharine Chapman, defendant: You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the District Court of the Fifteenth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the County of Colusa, and to answer the complaint filed therein, (a copy of which accompanies this summons) within ten days, (exclusive of the day of service,) after the service on you of this summons—if served within this county; or if served out of this county, but within this Judicial District, within twenty days; or if served out of said District, then within forty days—or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint. The said action is brought to obtain a decree of divorce from the bonds of matrimony entered into between you and the said plaintiff on the 12th day of April, 1849; all of which is fully set forth in plaintiff's complaint, on file with the Clerk of this Court, and which you are referred to. And you are hereby notified, that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in his said complaint, with costs, etc.

Given under my hand and the seal of the District Court of the Fifteenth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the County of Colusa, this 5th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

W. F. GOAD, Clerk.
aug 10-5t

LEGAL NOTICES.

Summons.

By Order of the County Judge.

In the District Court of the 11th Judicial District, of the State of California, in and for the County of Yolo. The People of the State of California, to Mary P. McKinney, greeting: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of E. F. McKinney, in said Court, filed against you, within ten days from the service of this writ, exclusive of the day of service, if served on you in this county, but if served on you without said county, then in forty days from such service, exclusive of the day of service, in an action commenced on the tenth day of June, 1861, in said Court, in an action of divorce; wherein Plaintiff prays the Court for a decree annulling and dissolving the bonds of matrimony hitherto existing between you and this Plaintiff and for costs, and for other and further relief. And you are hereby notified that if you fail to answer the complaint as directed, Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded herein. In testimony whereof, I, J. T. Daly, Clerk of the Eleventh Judicial District Court aforesaid, do hereunto set my hand and impress the Seal of said Court, at Office in Cacheville, this 24th day of June, A. D. 1861.

J. T. DALY, Clerk.
June 29-3m*

SUMMONS.

State of California, County of Sutter, ss. In the District Court of the Tenth Judicial District, for said County and State. The People of the State of California, to Ebenezer Jones, greeting: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of W. C. White, in said Court, filed in said County, against you as defendant, within ten days from the service on you of this summons, if served within this county; or, if served out of said county, but within said Tenth Judicial District, within twenty days; or if served out of said Tenth Judicial District, then within forty days, exclusive of the day of service, in an action commenced on the 26th day of June, A. D. 1861, in said Court. The said action is brought to obtain a judgment against the defendant Ebenezer Jones for the sum of twenty-eight hundred dollars, with legal interest on one thousand dollars of that amount from the 21st day of May, 1861, together with the costs of this action; also, to obtain a decree of foreclosure of the mortgage, and sale of the mortgage premises particularly described in the plaintiff's complaint, and the application of the proceeds of sale to the payment of the costs of sale, costs of this action and of the plaintiff's demand; and that the said defendant be barred and foreclosed of all right, claim or equity of redemption in the said mortgaged premises, and every part and parcel thereof; that for any balance remaining unpaid after such application, execution may issue against said defendant Ebenezer Jones. And you are hereby notified that, if you fail to answer the complaint as above directed, plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded therein.

In witness whereof, I hereunto set my hand and affix the seal of said Court, at my office, in Yuba City, this 26th day of June, A. D. 1861.

C. E. WILCOXON, Clerk.
By S. J. STABLER, Dep. Clerk.
J. G. Treadway, of Colusa, Plf's Att'y.
July 13-3m

State of California, Colusa County, ss. Know all men by these presents, that I, Marietta Hunter, wife of D. D. Hunter, residing in said county and State, do hereby declare and make known my intention to carry on business on my own account and in my own name as sole trader, in pursuance of an Act of the Legislature of the State of California, entitled "An Act to authorize married women to transact business in their own name as sole traders," approved April 12th, 1852. And I further declare that said business will be farming, ranching and dealing in stock, buying, raising and selling cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry, in the county of Colusa, and that the amount of capital invested in this business does not exceed five thousand dollars. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 24th day of July, 1861.

MARIETTA HUNTER, (seal.)
State of California, County of Colusa, ss. On this 24th day of July, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, before me, W. F. Goad, Clerk in and for said county, personally appeared Marietta Hunter, wife of D. D. Hunter, personally known to me to be the individual described in and who executed the foregoing declaration, and acknowledged to me that she executed the same freely and voluntarily, and for the uses and purposes therein mentioned. And the said Marietta Hunter, wife of the said D. D. Hunter, having been by me first made acquainted with the contents of said declaration, acknowledged to me on examination, apart from and without the hearing of her husband, that she executed the same freely and voluntarily without fear or compulsion, or undue influence of her husband, and that she did not wish to retract the execution of the same.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, the day and year first above written.

WM. F. GOAD,
County Clerk.
aug 3-3t

Assignee's Sale.

County Court Colusa County. John G. Daniels vs. his creditors. The above named insolvent having assigned and delivered to me, duly appointed Assignee by said Court, all of his property, real, personal and mixed, not exempt from execution, notice is hereby given, that on the 20th day of August, 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the ranch of said insolvent, one mile below Colusa, I shall proceed to sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, the following described property belonging to said insolvent, to wit: seven shoats. Dated July 20, 1861.

GEORGE F. JONES, Assignee.
aug 3-3t

Notice.

Notice is hereby given, under the provisions of the Act of 16th April, 1859, that I will apply to the Register of the State Land Office, on the 28th day of August, 1861, for a patent upon the following described land, to-wit:—North-west Quarter of Section 4, Township 9 North, Range 1 West, Mount Diablo Meridian.

D. TRACE.
State of California, Yolo Co. aug 3-4w

Notice.

Notice is hereby given, under the provisions of the Act of 16th April, 1859, that I will apply to the Register of the State Land Office on the 28th day of August, 1861, for a patent upon the following described land, to-wit:—North-east Quarter of Section 5, Township 9 North, Range 1 West, Mount Diablo Meridian.

R. E. TUTT.
State of California, Yolo Co. aug 3-4w

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AND THE

Patriot's Heart Made Glad!

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STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

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CLOTHING,

SHOES, BOOTS, HATS, Gaiters and Slippers,

of all kinds, together with a fine assortment of

QUEEN'S-WARE,

HARD-WARE,

CROCKERY,

TIN-WARE,

CLOCKS.

WHIP STALKS,

WHIPS, AND

LASHES.

And a full assortment of

GROCERIES.

Our goods were bought when the stocks in San Francisco were very large and complete, and before the rise in prices; and we extend a cordial invitation to all to call and examine our goods and prices before buying elsewhere.

We take this occasion to return thanks for past favors, and to solicit a continuance of the same; and to call upon those knowing themselves indebted to us to make payment at once, for "we must have money."

Grain and flour sacks made and kept on hand for sale. Country produce taken in exchange for goods, and money not refused.

J. & J. W. BALDWIN,

Knight's Landing, May 12, 1860.

June 1-1f

PREMIUM

EAGLE STEAM FLOUR MILLS,
Knight's Landing.

They undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Yolo, Sutter and Colusa counties, that the above Mills are now in perfect running order, having added the latest improvements, and no expense has been spared to make it complete in every respect.

The above Mills are in constant operation for the grinding of

Wheat, Rye, Barley and Corn,
TO ORDER.

FLOUR, MIDDINGS, BRAN AND SHORTS

Always on hand at lowest prices.

Z. GARDNER, Proprietor.

N.B.—The highest price paid for good Wheat
Knight's Landing, Aug. 3, 1861.

NEW GOODS!

New Goods!! New Goods!!!

THOMAS

&

BROWNELL

Have just returned from San Francisco with the LARGEST and BEST SELECTED STOCK of

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

GROCERIES

HARDWARE,

HATS,

CAPS,

BOOTS AND

SHOES.

Ever offered for sale in Yolo county. They have selected their stock with special reference to the wants of their numerous Customers, and now offer them at

Wholesale or Retail,

Every Article in General Use by Families, Farmers and Mechanics, Cheaper than they can be obtained at any other store this side of San Francisco.

WHEAT,

BARLEY,

BUTTER,

EGGS,

HAMS,

BACON AND

CASH,

Taken in Exchange for Goods.

CALL AND EXAMINE

Our Stock and Prices Before

Purchasing Elsewhere.

THOMAS & BROWNELL.

Knight's Landing, January 19, 1861.

June 22-1f

Z. GARDNER,

LUMBER & COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Corner of Front and O Streets,

Sacramento.

IMPORTER OF

Building Hardware, Doors, Blinds,

Windows.

And every variety of

BUILDING LUMBER,

Constantly on Hand, and at the Lowest Prices.

Orders received at the Eagle Steam Flour Mills, corner of Front and Mill streets, Knight's Landing.

Jan 5-6m

RANCH AND STOCK FOR SALE.

I will sell my ranch of 160 acres, two miles from Knight's Landing, one of the best improved in the county, having 375 fruit trees, 300 of which will bear next year; and 350 grape vines, 1.0 of which are bearing this year; also, some of the fruit trees. It is divided into three parts, exclusive of the garden, with red wood posts, plank and ditches, with rails on them, having stock water the year round, on two of the divisions, with all the necessary out buildings on a ranch. I am determined to sell, or trade my ranch and stock for grain, as I design leaving the country. W. J. FRIERSON.
July 26-1f

YOLO HOUSE.

Front Street, Knight's Landing.
JOHN KOON and JAMES MCCLINTOCK have leased the above house, and they would now respectfully announce to their friends and the traveling public that they will always be prepared to accommodate the traveling community and regular boarders in the very best style.

THE TABLE will be furnished with the very best the market can possibly afford, while the

Lodging Department. being thoroughly renovated, is fitted up in a style unsurpassed by any hotel in the State. Attached is a

BAR, in which will be kept the very best wines, liquors and cigars that can be had in the market; also, one of the finest Billiard Tables in the county. There are also attached, large, commodious **STABLES, CORRALS, ETC.** No pains will be spared to make this one of the most comfortable, quiet and pleasant houses in the country.
apl27 KOON & MCCLINTOCK.

UNION HOTEL,

Front street, Knight's Landing.
W. G. SEELY respectfully announces to his numerous friends and the traveling public that he has opened the above beautiful and commodious Hotel in the town of Knight's Landing. He is always prepared to accommodate transient visitors and permanent boarders in the best manner.

The TABLE is supplied with the best the market affords, while

The LODGING DEPARTMENT is fitted up in the most comfortable style, everything being ENTIRELY NEW. There is also a **BAR,** which has in it a choice selection of the best **WINE, LIQUORS and CIGARS.**

Special pains will be taken to make this one of the most quiet, comfortable and pleasant houses in the State. mar16-1f

ST. GEORGE HOTEL.

ON FOURTH STREET, Between J and K streets, Sacramento City.

J. R. HARDENBERGH, } Proprietors.
J. B. DAYTON, }

Butcher Shop, KNIGHT'S LANDING.

HAVING established ourselves in the above business at this place, we solicit the patronage of the citizens of this vicinity, and all others who may deem it proper to patronize us. Those living at a distance, and immediately upon the stage road, will find it to their advantage to send in their orders to be filled by us, as we will send Beef free of charge by the stage. Our wagon runs regularly through the various portions of the county with Beef, Mutton &c.
All orders promptly attended to.
GLASCOCK, HERSHEY & GLASCOCK.
Knight's Landing, Dec. 31, 1859.
apl6-1f

C. C. WARNER & CO.,

At Old Stand, Corner Ninth and J streets, Sacramento.
DEALERS IN Groceries and Provisions, and all kinds of California Produce. Butter, eggs and cheese bought at the highest prices, or will be received on commission. Consignments solicited. We are also extensive dealers in **CALIFORNIA HONEY.** Choice Dairy Salt constantly on hand.

All orders or consignments will meet with prompt attention.
C. C. WARNER & CO.,
Corner J and Ninth Streets, Sacramento.
June 29-3m

SPRING STYLES FOR 1861!

New York and Parisian style of hats just received by **LAMOTT & COLLINS,** Corner 2d and J streets, Sacramento.

THEIR stock of Hats and Caps for the Spring trade is now full and complete of all the **NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON;** and, upon one visiting their Emporium, the idea will at once strike them that they are at the PLACE TO BE SUITED; and upon examination of prices, they will at once see that Lamott & Collins **SELL LOWER** than any other House in the State.
They are considered to be the Leaders of the Styles in the Hat line.
All orders from the country promptly attended to.
Hats of all kinds made and repaired.
mar16-1f

E. W. HAZEN, DEALER IN **BEES AND HONEY,** —AT— **Smith's Ferry, Yolo County.**
Orders left at J. & J. W. Baldwin's will be promptly attended to.
may25-1f

HARDWARE, ETC.

JAS. BOWSTEAD. JACOB WELTY.
UNION IRON & BRASS FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP, Front street bet. N and O, Sacramento.
Steam Engines and Boilers built to order; Castings and Machinery, of every description, Steamboat and Quartz Machinery constructed, fitted up or repaired. All kinds of Building Castings; Saw, Grist, Malt and Bark Mills; Horse Power and Car Wheels. All orders filled promptly, and at as low rates as any establishment here or in San Francisco.
jy6-1f BOWSTEAD & CO.

PAINT, OIL, WINDOW GLASS, AND WALL PAPER DEPOT.

FREDERICKS & KREBS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN Paints, Oils, Glass, Varnishes, Brushes, Wall Paper, Window Shades, Gilt Mouldings, Looking Glass Plates, Artists' and Painters' Materials, Etc., No. 186 J Street, Between Sixth and Seventh streets, Sacramento.

Pictures Framed to Order. N. B.—Mr. Fredericks having recently been to the East has made arrangements for shipments by every steamer, which enables us to fill all Orders on the Shortest Notice.
Orders from the Country promptly attended to.
dec8-1f

ALPHONSE DENNERY & BRO'S.,

NEW CROCKERY STORE.
HOTELS, Bar Rooms and Families will find the best selection of—
CHINA WARE,

WHITE GRANITE WARE,
CUT GLASS WARE,
PLATED WARE,
BRITANNIA WARE,
TABLE CUTLERY,
BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE,
MIRRORS, Etc.
No. 162 J street, between 6th and 7th,
my25-3m Sacramento.

THE BEST SELECTED STOCK OF CARPETS AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

IN SACRAMENTO.
FOR SALE CHEAP!
At No. 68 K street.
Brussels Carpet, at \$1 12½ Per Yard.
Ingain Carpet, Cheap.
Window Shades, 25 cents.
Oil Cloths, All Descriptions, Cheap.
Cornices of Every Variety.
Damask, Lace and Muslin Curtains.
Paper Hangings at All Prices.
Houses Clothed and Papered at Short Notice.

Persons wanting anything in the House Furnishing line would do well to call before, purchasing elsewhere, at
MICHENER'S,
No. 68 K street.
Also, a fine assortment of Parlor Pictures, cheap. A large assortment of Gold and Silver Trimmings.
PICTURES FRAMED TO ORDER.

Remember—The place where Good Bargains can be made is at **MICHENER'S,**
No. 68 K st., bet. 3d and 4th.
jan5-3m

HOOKE & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN Hardware, Iron, Steel, and Coal,
No. 71 J street, North Side, above Third street, and Third street bet. I and J, Sacramento.

Constantly on Hand, a Full Assortment Of Iron, Shovels, Carpenters' Tools, Mining Tools, Nails, Axes, Blacksmiths' Tools, Agricultural Implements, Steel, Hoes, Mill Saws, Etc., Etc.
apl6-3m

LADY ADAMS CO'S

OLD STORE, NOS. 13 AND 15 K St., RE-OPENED!
PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS called to our very extensive stock of Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, Etc.
We have made arrangements with the partners of the late firm of Lady Adams Co. by which their assistance is secured, and will be pleased to see the old customers of these gentlemen as well as our own.
We intend to offer such inducements as will make it the interest of all to call and see us at the above place.
June 22-1f FOGUS & COGHILL.

W. M. STODDARD,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Hardware, Agricultural, and Mining Implements, Guns, Pistols, Powder, Shot, &c., Agent for Dickinson's Patent Wind Mill and Stephens' Premium Hay Press.
Pumps of all descriptions. The largest and best stock of **MOWERS** **REAPERS** and **THRESHERS** in Sacramento.
Extras for the same of all descriptions.
154 & 156 J st., South Side, near
SIXTH, SACRAMENTO. June 31-3m

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISING.

Patronize Home Industry!!

California Marble.
Having Been Awarded the First Prizes at the Two Last State Fairs for Monumental work, we would respectfully call Particular Attention to our Specimens of California Marble, and Workmanship now on hand. It is the Best Marble ever found in the United States, and is not excelled in Europe, for general purposes. It is free from flint or iron, more compact, of finer texture, and susceptible of as high a polish as the best Italian. As we quarry our own Marble, and are Practical workmen in it, we can furnish anything in our line **CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.**
And as Good as the Best! To satisfy yourselves of the fact, please call at our
Premium Pioneer Marble Works,
No. 101 K street, Sacramento.
A. AITKEN & CO.
Sculpture and Ornamental Work done to order.
apl7-1f

P. J. DEVINE & BRO.,
PREMIUM MARBLE WORKS,
K STREET, BETWEEN SIXTH AND SEVENTH ST. **SACRAMENTO.**
SCULPTURE, Busts, Statues, Monuments, Tombs and Grave Stones, Mantle-pieces, Table and counter Tops, &c., &c., constantly on hand, or made to order at the shortest notice.
Orders from the country promptly attended to.
N. B.—P. J. D. & Bro. have received Diplomas and Gold Medals at the several State Fairs and from the Mechanics' Institute. j17-1f

JEWELRY, ETC.

H. WACHHORST. F. DENVER
WACHHORST & DENVER, Manufacturers and Repairers of **CHRONOMETERS AND WATCHES,** No. 59 J street, Read's Block, between Second and Third sts., Opposite D. O. Mills & Co.'s Bank, **SACRAMENTO.**
We are now prepared to make new Pieces in Chronometers or Watches, having the necessary and Workmen to renew any part of a Chronometer or Watch, equally as good as the original.
Watches manufactured & repaired
Always on Hand
A splendid Assortment of English and Swiss Chronometers and Watches, expressly manufactured for our House, at 2½ per cent above manufacturers prices, which we strictly warrant to keep time. Also, a very full assortment of
DIAMONDS and JEWELRY,
In the most Minute Variety.
apl7-6m

CHOICE WINES AND BRANDIES.

FINE OLD PORT,
FINE OLD SHERRY,
FINE OLD BRANDIES.
We ask the attention of purchasers to our large and well selected stock, which will be sold at the very lowest market rates.
McWilliams & Co.,
46 and 48 K street.
COGNAC.
50 EIGHTH casks "Jules Duret," in double packages.
—ALSO—
200 eighth casks "Jules Duret," in single packages, for sale low, by
McWilliams & Co.,
MARTEL BRANDY.
20 HHDS. of this celebrated brand, in bond, for sale by McWilliams & Co.
CLARETS of the highest quality choice Old Maderia, for sale by
McWilliams & Co.,
46 and 48 K street.
CHAMPAGNE.
200 BASKETS "Piper & Co's." Heidsieck for sale by
McWilliams & Co.,
46 and 48 K street.
OLD RYE WHISKEY.
PEACH BRANDY and Apple Brandy, for sale by
McWilliams & Co.,
46 and 48 K street.
OLD TOM.
5 Puncheons "OLD TOM," of Booth's Brand, for sale at a low figure, by
McWilliams & Co.,
IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY.
JAMISON Sons' Dublin Malt Whisky, Islay Malt Whisky, Harvey's Highland Malt Whisky. These are Pure and Old, and finer than any heretofore in this market.
McWilliams & Co.,
46 and 48 K street.
RUM.
JAMAICA, St. Croix and New England.
McWilliams & Co.
CALIFORNIA WINE.
2,000 Gallons Los Angeles Wine, for sale low.
—ALSO—
100 cases Sanevain's
McWilliams & Co.
ALE AND PORTER.
200 Gals Alsop's and Barclay's bottled Ale and Porter.
McWilliams & Co.
COGNAC.
A Small Lot James Hennessy Cognac, very old and fine.
McWilliams & Co.,
46 and 48 K street.
jy6-1f **SACRAMENTO.**

SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER

P. L. DUSTON, Cacheville,
Is to be found at his old stand, on Frontst., one door south of Washington, where he will always be ready to do any work in his line of business.
His prices will be as low as those of any shop in Sacramento City.
Farmers and others will find it to their advantage to give him a call.
mar3-1f

PIONEER MUSIC STORE!

DALE & CO., IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN **Piano-Fortes and Melodeons,** And Every Description of **Musical Instruments and Musical Merchandise.**
Sheet, Card and Book Music!
ALL THE LATEST POPULAR AND FASHIONABLE MUSIC OF THE DAY Received by Every Steamer.

Our Assortment of **SHEET MUSIC,** Always on hand, embraces Selections from Catalogues of the most celebrated Publishers in the United States and Europe.

GERMAN AND ITALIAN SONGS, With Guitar and Piano Accompaniments.

Brass Instruments in great variety. Sax Horns, Violoncellos, Cornopeans, Double Basses, Altos, Bass Drums, Baritone, Clarinets, Tubas, Flageolets, Tenor Horns, Accordions, Bugles, Flutinas, Cymbals, Snare Drums, Post Horns, Cornet a Pistons, Banjos, Violins, and every description of Musical Instruments.

Violin, Guitar, Banjo, Harp and Piano Strings, Of the Finest Quality always on hand.

Instruments Tuned and Carefully Repaired, by Experienced Workmen.

PIANOS TO RENT, By the Day, Week or Month.

DALE & CO'S Pioneer Music Store, 155 J street, Sacramento.

MATTRESS FACTORY,

68 K Street.
If You Want a Good Spring Bed, go to **MICHENER'S,** 68 K street.
If You Want a Good Hair Mattress, go to **MICHENER'S** 68 K street.
If You Want a Good Pulu Mattress, go to **MICHENER'S** 68 K street.
If You Want Feather or Pulu Pillows, go to **MICHENER'S** 68 K street.
If You Want Good Bedding of Any Kind go to **MICHENER'S,**
No. 68 K street, bet. 3d and 4th, jan5-3m. Sacramento.

BAKER & HAMILTON,

Importers and Dealers in **FARMING IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINES,** J street, between Front and 2d. **SACRAMENTO.**
Viz: threshing, reaping and mowing machines; horse hay rakes, cast and steel plows, plover castings, cultivators, harrows, harrow teeth, chains, cheese presses, grain cradles, seed sowers, corn planters, corn shellers, hoes, horse hoes, shovels, spades and trowels, garden shears, reeds and lines, garden rakes, straw cutters, sugar mills, saw mills, hay and manure forks, hay knives, axe, hatchets, ax-handles, sickles, scythes, snaths, bush scythes, road scrapers, grind stones, wheel barrows, sausage cutters and stuffers, ox yokes and bows, patent bow pins, budding and pruning knives, well wheels and buckets, etc., etc.

Also,
Field, Grass, Herb, Flower and Garden seeds,
A large portion of which are imported by Express, and selected by experienced Seedsmen in the East, packed in hermetically sealed cases, and guaranteed.
Hand and horse hay presses made to order.
july27-1f

G. K. VAN HEUSEN,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN **FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, KITCHEN FURNITURE,** AND ALL KINDS OF **HOUSEHOLD FURNISHING GOODS,** No. 204 J Street, bet 7th and 8th, **SACRAMENTO.**
All Goods sold **CHEAPER** than at any other place in Sacramento. Jobbing and repairing. Spring and Hair Mattresses of the best kinds, made to order.
apl27-3m

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

CALIFORNIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
The fast and splendid steamers
Chrysopolis and Antelope
Will leave on alternate days for SAN FRANCISCO, at 2 o'clock, p.m., from foot of K street, Sacramento.
For MARYSVILLE and intermediate landings **EVERY DAY.**
Until further notice, for **Knight's Landing, Colusa, Tehama and Red Bluff.**
The fine steamer SWAN, Captain ROGERS, leaves Sacramento, every Saturday morning, at seven o'clock, and the fine steamer SAM SOULE, Captain PIERCE, leaves Sacramento, every Wednesday morning, at seven o'clock, for the above places. Returning from Red Bluff every Saturday and Tuesday.
A. REDINGTON, } Agents,
W. H. TAYLOR, } Sacramento.
S. W. RAVELEY, Agent,
Knight's Landing. June 15

LOCKWOOD & HENDRIE,

Corner J and 4th streets, Sacramento,
LOCKWOOD & HENDRIE have established the reputation of selling **Clothing and Furnishing Goods** at lower prices than similar goods can be procured elsewhere.
All goods manufactured by themselves and **WARRANTED.**
Particular attention paid to **Boys' and Children's Clothing.**
Every variety and style can always be found at **LOCKWOOD & HENDRIE'S,** Cor. J. and 4th sts. Sacramento and 624 Clay st., San Francisco.
mar23-1f

N. B. JACOBS. W. T. REYNOLDS.
N. B. JACOBS & CO., DEALERS IN

LOS ANGELES WINES & WINE BITTERS,

—ALSO—
HOWARD'S BUILDING, Corner Sansome and Commercial sts., **SAN FRANCISCO.**

STANFORD BROTHERS,

Importers and Jobbers in Groceries, Provisions, Coal Oil Lamps, Camphene, Oils, &c.
Warehouse, corner Front and L streets, my25-3m Sacramento.

GROVER & BAKER'S

Noiseless Sewing Machines for Family Use and Manufacturing Purposes.

PRICES FROM \$60 UPWARDS.
OVER 50,000 IN USE!

WE beg to assure the public that the well known reputation of these machines for **Reliability** will be fully sustained, and in our rapidly increasing business the same care will be faithfully exercised in every department of their manufacture. Every machine sold by us is **WARRANTED IN EVERY RESPECT.**
The public attention is respectfully requested to the following
Card from the Grover & Baker S. M. Company.
The public, in their eagerness to supply themselves with sewing machines making the Grover & Baker stitch, must not forget to purchase them of the parties who alone are authorized to sell them. All machines sewing from two spools and in which one needle only penetrates the cloth, and having a feed which allows the material to be turned at will are infringements.
GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO.

A Card from Elias Howe, Jr.

All persons are cautioned not to make, deal in, or use, any sewing machines which sew from two spools and make the stitch known as the Grover & Baker stitch, unless the same are purchased from the **Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company,** or their Agents, Licensees, and stamped under my patent of September 10, 1848.
Said Company and their Licensees, alone, are authorized under their own patents, and my said patent, during the extended term thereof, to make and sell this kind of sewing machines, and all others are parties upon my said patent, and will be dealt with accordingly wherever found.
ELIAS HOWE, JR.

Improved Shuttle Machines,

which are speedily adapted to their requirements, and **THE BEST IN USE!**
R. G. BROWN, Agent,
329 (91) Montgomery street, San Francisco.
SAMUEL JELLY,
124 J street, Sacramento.
June 29-1f

CHARLES F. ROBBINS,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN **TYPE, PRESSES, PRINTING MATERIAL, INKS, CARD STOCK, &c.,** Nos. 111 and 113 Clay Street
feb2-ly San Francisco.

Shaving and Hair Cutting Saloon.

In the New Brick Union Hotel Building, Knight's Landing.
JAMES E. JOHNSON,
HAVING established himself permanently in Knight's Landing, invites all those who wish anything in his line of business to give him a call.
J. E. JOHNSON.

BRICK YARD

AT **Knight's Landing.**
ISAAC CULP,
RESPECTFULLY calls the attention of the Public in Yolo, Sutter and Colusa counties, that he can supply on the most reasonable terms any quantity of Brick, and at the shortest notice, the quality is second to none in the State.
mar9-1f

PAINTER & CO.,

Practical Printers, and Dealers in Type, Presses, Printing Materials, Ink, Paper, Cards, &c., 510 Clay street, above Sansome, San Francisco.
J. B. PAINTER }
J. M. PAINTER } Offices fitted out with dis-
T. F. PAINTER } patch. dec22-ly